

Writing Task 2

The problem of overpopulation ~~arises~~ **has arisen** in many countries nowadays. Most of the ~~state~~ governments try to regulate this issue by using ~~the~~ taxation to limit ~~a~~ **the** number of ~~kids~~ **children** in the family. **NO paragraph needed**

Such ~~method~~ **methods** can be really efficient, but **there are** some ~~counterarguments~~ **counter arguments** ~~may still appear~~.

A lot of countries, such as India and China, for example, ~~finds~~ **find** it necessary to define how many children the one family can have. In this way, governments want to provide ~~an~~ economic growth, ~~equal~~ **equal** access to food, education and good ~~standards~~ **standards** of living, as there are some limits ~~of to~~ the ~~country's~~ **countries'** ~~budget~~ **budgets** and ~~resources~~ **resources**.

NO paragraph needed

This restriction can also resolve the problem of highly populated areas where an individual is provided ~~by~~ **with** extremely low ~~territory~~ **territory**. In most ~~states~~ **countries**, such taxation ~~shows~~ **has shown** ~~its a~~ positive effect **outcome**.

On the other hand, making parents pay for their babies is a ~~great~~ **significant** ~~interaction~~ **intervention** ~~into in~~ the natural biological ~~processes~~ **process** as well as into the personal lives of the people. **NO paragraph needed**

Surely, such ~~measure~~ **measures** may become a ~~bargain~~ **bargaining chip** for the family and decrease ~~there~~ **their** wealth. However, there are a lot of other ways to control population, such as ~~popularization~~ **the availability and free distribution** of the contraceptives and ~~its' free~~ **distribution** together with ~~the a~~ huge ~~informational~~ **information** campaign devoted to the problem.

~~In To~~ my opinion, controlling the number of children in the family through taxes is rather efficient. **NO paragraph needed**

However, it still remains ~~as an~~ unnatural measure and should be better replaced by ~~others~~ **other suggestions**. Such instruments as media, public meetings, conferences and other social activities can make people more conscious ~~about of~~ the issue in a proper way. In this case, they will be free to decide by ~~themselves~~ **themselves** how many children ~~do~~ they want and probably more willing to have ~~not no~~ more than two ~~kids~~ **children**.

TR 6.0

CC 5.0

LR 6.0

GRA 6.0

TOTAL: 6.0

SEE NEXT PAGE

KEY

TA/TR – Task Achievement/ Task Response

CC – Cohesion/Coherence

LR – Lexical Resource

GRA – Grammatical Range and Accuracy

red	English Teacher's correction if there is a LR/GRA mistake
green	English Teacher's suggestion on how to improve the given part of the text, but it's not a mistake. This colour is also used for some feedback and comments.
orange	inappropriate information for the task, cohesion/coherence error
blue	typo, spelling mistake. This colour is also used to give examples when providing feedback.

IELTS Examiner - Feedback**TR**

- addresses all parts of the task
- presents, extends and supports main ideas
- **the conclusions are unclear**

CC

- **paragraphing is inadequate**

LR

- uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task
- attempts to use less common vocabulary **but with some inaccuracy**
- **makes some errors in spelling**
- **makes some errors in word formation**
- errors do not impede communication

GRA

- uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms
- makes some **errors in grammar**
- errors rarely reduce communication

IELTS Teacher - Feedback

There are two main issues with this task:

- paragraphing
- there is no proper conclusion, which was one of the main reasons why your TR band was reduced from potential 7.0 to 6.0.

Let's start with the first problem.

SEE NEXT PAGE

paragraphing is inadequate

How many paragraphs should you make? It would really depend on how many central ideas you show, and this, in turn, depends on what the Main Idea of the task is.

For example, the Main Idea for this task is:

SHOULD governments control the population with the help of taxes or **SHOULD NOT?**

According to this Main Idea of the task, the structure of your essay has to be done in one of the two following ways:

OPTION 1

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Paragraph 2: 😊 **SHOULD**, because: ← **central idea 1**

- ← **supportive argument 1**
- ← **supportive argument 2**
- ← **supportive argument 3**

Paragraph 3: ☹️ **SHOULD NOT**, because: ← **central idea 2**

- ← **supportive argument 1**
- ← **supportive argument 2**
- ← **supportive argument 3**

Paragraph 4: Conclusion

Please pay attention, that supportive arguments for EACH central idea should be given in ONE paragraph. This basically means that:

1 central idea + all supportive arguments = 1 paragraph.
(and NOT 1 supportive argument = 1 paragraph).

So, if you do not make a separate paragraph for your personal opinion, then you would have only four paragraphs in your essay. However, if you decide to make a separate paragraph for your personal opinion, then your essay would have 5 paragraphs. For example:

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Paragraph 2: 😊 **SHOULD**, because: ← **central idea 1**

- ← **supportive argument 1**
- ← **supportive argument 2**

Paragraph 3: ☹️ **SHOULD NOT**, because: ← **central idea 2**

- ← **supportive argument 1**
- ← **supportive argument 2**

Paragraph 3: 😐 **Your opinion, which is neutral:** ← **central idea 3**

- ← **supportive argument 1**
- ← **supportive argument 2**

Paragraph 4: Conclusion

SEE NEXT PAGE

the conclusions are unclear

Each and every IELTS essay should have an INTRODUCTION and CONCLUSION.

If you fail at Time Management and don't leave enough time to write a conclusion, your band for TR will be 6.0 or lower, because Conclusion is one of the criteria to mark your Writing Task 2.

That is why when you make a conclusion, it is important to make it clear. You have to state a clear position according to the Main Idea of the task and choose only ONE side of the question, which is either Should or Should not in the case of this task. This means that you should never leave your conclusion at a doubt. This is a BAD example of the conclusion:

"To conclude, there are advantages and disadvantages, but governments should decide by themselves". NEVER do this! Never make such a conclusion, because it doesn't give a direct answer to the question of the task: SHOULD or SHOULD NOT?

A better example of the conclusion for this task should be something like this:

To conclude, despite various arguments due to moral principles, it is clear that overpopulation is a much more serious issue. Thus, governments should implement a taxation system since it is the only advanced and humane way to control the population growth.

In a separate file in your course you will also find several sample answers of this essay and a Model Answer.